Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 11.

STATEMENT AND REPORT

OF WILLIAM LEARY, STEWARD OF THE POOR AND HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT OF BEDFORD CO., FROM THE FIRST OF JANUARY, A. D., 1860, TILL THE FIRST OF JANUARY, A. D., 1861.

1860. DR.

Jan'y. 1. To Balance on settlement	$8 24¼
Am't. received from sundry persons,	34 12
	42 36¼
Balance due Steward, Jan. 1st, 1861	19 82¼
	62 19

CR.

By amount paid sundry persons	62 19

Statement of Poor House Mill from Jan. 1st, 1860, till Jan. 1st, 1861.

DR.

Amount of Grain brought in as per monthly Reports,

	Wheat	Rye	Corn
	293	255	56
Bo't of sundry persons,	196	"	"
Amounts,	489	255	56
	B. Wheat.		Mixture.
	37½		50½
Bo't of sundry persons	"		"
Amounts,	37½		50½

CR.

By amount of Grain used in Poor House and sold to sundry persons for cash and on accounts, &c ,

	Wheat	Rye	Corn
Use of P. H , &c.,	415	193	27
Sold to sundry persons	26	16	6
Amounts,	441	209	33
Remaining in Mill	48	46	23
Whole amount	489	255	56
	B. Wheat		Mix't.
Use of P. H., &c.,	13½		26
Sold sundry persons	15		
	28½		26
Remaining in Mill	9		24½
Whole amount,	37½		50½

LIST OF PAUPERS admitted, discharged, died, &c., during each month, and the number remaining at the end of each month; also the average number supported in the House during the year, together with the number of out-door paupers supported by the Institution, from the 1st of Jan., 1860, till 1st Jan. 1861.

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Escaped.	Deaths.
1860.				
January,	8	1		1
February,	10	1		1
March,	1	3		
April,	6	1	1	
May,	3	8		
June,	5	1		
July,		3		1
August,	2	2		
September,	1			
October,		5		1
November,	2			
December,	1			
Total,	39	24	1	4

	Births.	Children bound out	Males Remaining	Females Remaining
1860.				
January,	1		24	29
February,	1		30	32
March,			27	33
April,			24	34
May,			21	32
June,			23	34
July,			20	33
August,			20	33
September,			21	33
October,			17	31
November,			18	32
December,			19	32
Total,	2		264	388

Making an average of 54½ per month, of whom 2 are colored, 2 blind, 8 insane, and 1 confined to bed. There are also 2 out-door paupers who are not included in the above — 575 wayfaring paupers were provided with board and lodging.

PRODUCE OF THE FARM GARDEN.

38 Tons of Hay,
12 Loads of Cornfodder,
350 Bushels ears of Corn,
125 Bushels of Oats,
63 Bushels of Rye,
26 Bushels of Buckwheat,
350 bushels of potatoes,
3 bushels of beans,
2500 heads of cabbage,
8 barrels of cucumber pickles,
18 bushels of large onions,
2 bushels of small onions,
8 loads of sweet pumpkins,
12 bushels of tomatoes,
8 bushels of beets,
3675 pounds of pork,
442 pounds of beef,
407 pounds of veal,
540 pounds of lard,
346 pounds of butter,
1 beef hide,
6 calf skins,
11 barrels of soap.

STOCK ON FARM.

2 head of horses,
7 cows,
2 heifers,
1 bull,
21 head of hogs,
66 sheep,

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED BY MATRON.

73 shirts, 41 pair of pants, 31 chemese, 39 women's dresses, 4 children's dresses, 16 sheets, 16 comforts, 9 women's sacks, 33 aprons, 15 pair of women's stockings, 4 sunbonnets, 8 caps, 6 quilted skirts, 5 hoods, 7 pair of men's socks, 8 round jackets, 8 vests, 3 table cloths, 15 towels, 12 bed ticks, 7 bolsters, 4 pillowslips, 2 shrouds, 5 pair of drawers.

We, the undersigned, Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, do certify that we have examined the above account, statement and report of Wm. Leary, Steward of said Poor and House of Employment, from the 1st day Jan., 1860, till the 1st day of Jan., 1861, and find the same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals, this 1st day of January, 1861.

JOHN AMOS,
JOHN KEMERY,
J. S. BRUMBAUGH,
Directors.

Attest:

THOMAS R. GETTYS, Clerk.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE POOR AND HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT OF BEDFORD COUNTY FOR THE YEAR ENDING JAN. 1st, A. D., 1861.

GEORGE BLYMIRE, Treas'r.

DR.

To cash rec'd from Collectors,	$4549 94
Thos. Ritchey, error in settlement,	41.00
Mary Oiler, pd. W. S. Fluck,	50.00
Constable McCreary, Fines	4 00
	$4644 94
Balance due county	415.99
	$4228.95

CR.

By am't. paid out on sundry checks as follows, viz:

Officer's salary,	$218.19
Wm. Moorehead, (late Steward)	85.15
Advertising,	176.15½
Repairing Mill,	299.87
Beef, Pork, &c.	323 08½
Hardware & castings,	102.39½
Building purposes,	318.64½
Cows & Hogs,	46.02
Relief &c. of out door paupers	158.68½
Grain,	507.32
Merchandise, &c.,	709.06½
Removal of paupers,	69 56
Issuing orders for removal of paupers	36.65
Am't overpaid on duplicates,	34.91
E. L. Anderson & S. Barnhart wheat in mill,	59.05
Buckwheat huller,	76.85
Miscellaneous checks,	434.74
Due treasurer on last settlement,	47.05
G. Lysinger, bal. on settlement of acc't	57 13
D. Fletcher, salary as Auditor for 1860,	5.00
Percentage allowed collectors,	226.26½
Exonerations,	160.18
Uncurrent money,	10.00
Treasurer's salary,	40.00
Auditors & clerks,	20.00
Stationery,	5 00
	$4228 95½
Amount due from collectors,	$3643.79

For want of proper vouchers for sundry checks and part of checks paid by the treasurer, $477,77½ was not received by the Auditors, which will account for the above balance due the County.

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford County, do certify, that we have examined the foregoing account of Geo. Blymire, Treasurer of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, and find the same to be correct and true as above stated, and that there is a balance due the county of $415.95½.

Witness our hands and seals this 4th day of January, A. D. 1861.

JAMES C. DEVORE,
DANIEL FLETCHER,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN,
Auditors.

Attest:

T. R. GETTYS, Clerk.
March 15, 1861.

A calm, blue-eyed, self possessed, young lady in a village 'down East,' received a long call, the other day from a prying old spinster, who, prolonging her stay beyond even her own conception of the young lady's endurance, came to the main question which had brought her thither. 'I've been asked a good many times if you were engaged to Dr. D. Now if folks inquire again whether you be or not, what shall I tell 'em I think? 'Tell them,' answered the young lady, fixing her calm, blue eyes in unblushing steadiness upon the inquisitive features of her interrogator, 'tell them you think you don't know, and that you are sure it's none of your business.'

'Can you tell,' asked a blooming lass of a suitor once, 'what ship carries more passengers than the Great Eastern.'

'Well, madam, really, I don't think I can.'

'Courtship;' replied the maiden, with a conscious blush.

Poetry.

TO THE BOYS.

BY ALICE CARY.

Don't you be afraid, boys,
To whistle loud and long,
Although your quiet sisters
Should call it rude, or wrong.

Keep yourselves good natured,
And if smiling fails,
Ask them if they ever saw
Muzzles on the quails!

Or the lovely red rose
Try to hide her flag,
Or the June to smother all
Her robins in a bag!

If they say the teaching
Of nature isn't true,
Get astride the fence, boys,
And answer with a, whew!

I'll tell you what it is, boys,
No water-wheel will spin
Unless you set a whistle
At the head of every pin.

And never kite flew skyward
In triumph like a swing,
Without the glad vibration
Of a whistle in the string.

And when the days are vanished
For idleness and play,
'Twill make your labors lighter
To whistle care away:

So don't you be afraid, boys,
In spite of bar and ban,
To whistle—it will help you each
To make an honest man.

From Forney's Press.

An Open Letter to James Buchanan.

Four years ago this day you entered the Presidential chair, the Chief Magistrate of the happiest and freest people on the earth. The contest from which you emerged a conqueror, although distinguished by unexampled animation and acrimony, was followed by expressions, on the part of friend and foe, of complete confidence in your personal integrity. Those who had opposed your election were profuse in announcing their disposition to give your Administration the fairest trial. The principles which prevailed in your triumph had been anticipated in your speeches before your nomination, endorsed in your letter accepting it, affirmed in your inaugural address, and reaffirmed in your letter to Governor Walker, under date of July 12, 1857, and where so plain, so self-evident, and so convincingly right, that the American people were ready to hail in you the august successor and representative of those great men who laid the foundation of the Government. In the choice of your Cabinet you were supposed to be singularly successful. From the aged statesman at the head of your constitutional advisers, down to your Attorney General, there was no name that had not at one or at another time been associated with high and honorable position. These gentlemen, selected from both sections of the Confederacy, each a type of his own people, were known cordially to sanction and heartily to co-operate with you in the policy to which you had been committed in the previous campaign. Every department of the Federal Government was in your hands. Both branches of Congress were controlled by a majority of your supporters. The Supreme Court of the United States was known to sympathize with you. Our commerce with all the world was in the most flourishing condition; internal trade in its manifold ramifications was prosperous beyond all example; sectional strife had terminated in a national victory, thus giving new guarantees for the preservation of a Union which at that time seemed held together by bonds alike sacred and indissoluble.

This inspring prospect should have elevated you above all unworthy passions and unholy ambition. When you mounted the Presidential chair you were not according to your own account, quite sixty-five years of age. Too old to undertake the destruction of your country, you were young enough to make it more potent at home and more honored abroad. Your enemies for more than forty years had imputed to you many questionable qualities of head and heart; but your friends relied upon your administration to repel this imputation. The first accused you of selfishness, ingratitude, and aristocracy; the second claimed for you the highest attributes of private character.—The first had frequently predicted that, if ever clothed with the almost imperial power of the Presidency, you would devote yourself to the overthrow of the party to which near your fortieth year you attached your political fortunes; the second contended that by your moderation and consistency you would not only immortalize yourself, but so consolidate the Democracy as at the close of your Administration to leave it without a respectable adversary. How you fulfilled the prophecies of the one, and how you disappointed the hopes of the others, the impartial historian will record on his imperishable tablets.

It would be superfluous to recapitulate the thrice-told tale of the downfall of yourself, your party, and your country. Even those who envied your friends, while those friends were rejoicing over your election, were shocked at the manner in which you persecuted and hounded the men who, daring many years of minority, had carried your cause upon their shoulders, until finally they placed you in the Presidential chair. No such spectacle has ever been presented in any country. You struck the most fatal blows at those who had rendered you the most devoted service. There was a rancor and a cruelty in your treatment of these men that no imagination could have anticipated, and no logician defend. Even those who attempted to maintain their usual kind relations to your person were repelled with haughty and freezing indifference, or subjected to your will by being made the slaves of your caprices, and the echoes of your treacheries. In proportion as you conducted this unprovoked warfare upon these citizens you took into your confidence men who had never treated you save as an object of hatred and of scorn.

Posterity takes little note of the treatment extended by a public man to lifelong supporters.—It is not so tolerant, however, when such turpitude is accompanied and succeeded by persistent attempts to distract and demoralize a happy and united people. Had you but served the Republic; had you maintained your plighted faith to your principles; had you displayed a wise, comprehensive, and practical statesmanship; had you insisted upon economy and integrity in your Administration—the judgment of the people would have rewarded you, and your recreancy to your friends would have been forgotten in the stern impartiality and justice of your policy. The ruler of a civilized and Christian people may, in a moment of rash impulse, inflict incalculable injury upon his country. But you have no impulses. That which at first seemed to be the madness of the moment soon assumed the shape of settled malignity. When you consented to trample upon a holy and an undying truth, it is now evident that you had made up your mind to persevere to the end. No entreaties could move you to change your course. Even those whom you had wounded without provocation, repeatedly and humbly exhorted you to pause in your career. In vain. You seemed to have become the incarnation of Absolutism. The bloody fields of Kansas, the perishing industry of Pennsylvania, the arguments of the good, the thunder-tones of the ballot-box, produced no more impression upon you than upon the walls of the building in which you sat, cold and heartless as those walls themselves.

Not content with doing wrong yourself, you insisted that all others over whose interests you exercised the slightest control should likewise do wrong. Hesitation or refusal on their part to yield to your commands was punished with instant exclusion from place, or remorseless social ostracism. No one was too high to be reached by the shafts of your anger; no one too low to be ground under the heel of your proscription. You raked the official kennels for victims. Whether an honest man objected to your conduct who held position under you in a foreign land, or in your own State, or near the Presidential mansion, he was recalled or removed without an opportunity of defence. And in proportion as you persecuted the good you compensated the bad. Thus, your own example became a grand premium to all who were ready to accept place at the loss of character.

When the money of the people was used to debauch the people—when the Chief Magistrate consented to degrade himself for the purpose of gratifying his revenge—the reckless men around your person accepted your own conduct as a license to them. Bent alike upon plundering the treasury and breaking up the Union, they organized a system of peculation and fraud unequalled in any civilized Government, and, with your aid, enlisted in the work of destroying the Democratic party. You pretend at this day that you were ignorant of their practices in the first, but you cannot deny that you stimulated and encouraged them in the second.—The disruption of the Democratic party at Charleston and Baltimore was plotted in the White House; and when it was accomplished, although admonished that it must lead to the dislocation of the Union itself, you refused to throw yourself into the breach, and to accept the regular nomination of the party. Once more you employed the patronage of your Administration in order to gratify your worst passions. You never forgave Stephen A. Douglas because he indignantly refused to endorse your defection of 1857; and when you contrasted the popular verdict which gratefully approved his course with the popular expression which condemned your own, you resolved that he should be defeated, even at the hazard of the annihilation of the Union. You saw the Democratic party staggering under the double burden of being held responsible for the enormities of your Administration and of being identified with the cause of Disunion. Again you were admonished that perseverance in these proceedings must lead to the most direful consequences, and again you refused to listen to the voice of reason. Indeed, through your organs and your friends, you circulated the doctrine that it was far better that the general opponents of the Democracy should triumph than that the regular candidate of the party should be elected; and when this portion of your programme was fulfilled, when by means of your patronage, and with the aid of your mercenaries, you assisted to elect Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, you gave currency and credit to that fatal theory which has hurried our free institutions to the very precipice of Disunion. Preparations for armed resistance to the laws as a consequence of Mr. Lincoln's election were made under your own eyes, participated in by your own Cabinet Ministers, advocated by your own newspaper exponent, and so far approved by those who held position under you, in the different States North and South, as at last to assume the air of a virtuous revolution. In that hour, when, for a moment, you seemed to comprehend the magnitude of your crimes, did you step forward to execute your high trust, by anticipating the machinations of the Southern conspirators, by crushing Secession in the bud, and by making an example of every man who held a commission at your hands who dared to approve their proceedings? Alas! no. In your last annual message to Congress, whilst arguing against the right of a State to withdraw from the Union, you offered immunity to the enemies of the Union by declaring that you had no authority to punish them. Your Cabinet exploded in the midst of your own complications and your country's distresses, and then was disclosed a picture of crime, moral and political, such as no nation has ever been called upon to witness.—Compelled to summon to your side other counsellors, animated by different sentiments, and resolved so far as they could to rescue the Union, you embarrassed their action by your timidity, vacillation, and weakness. At this moment, while you are preparing to assist in the inauguration of your successor, it is doubtful whether you have left him even a fragment of a Government to administer. Your enemies might congratulate themselves upon the entire fulfilment of their predictions, if they were not called upon to mourn over the decay and downfall of the Union itself.

It may be said, these are harsh words to address to an old man. Your countrymen have been told that as you approach the close of your official term you manifest some regret at the past, and within a short time it has been given out that the weight of years and cares has fearfully oppressed your spirits; but, Mr. Buchanan, the very last acts of your Administration have shown that still in their ashes live the wonted fires of your malignity and revenge. Many of your recent appointments have shocked the country. Even now, the name of one of the chief agents in all those proceedings which have contributed to rush the Republic upon the verge of ruin is pending before the United States Senate for a high judicial position, and others who have been equally prominent in the proscriptions and treacheries of the four years gone by, have been honored with the most distinguished marks of your confidence. It will, therefore, be seen that you return to private life, just as you are approaching the Psalmist's age, without feeling a single emotion of remorse for the wrongs you have inflicted upon a patient and suffering people. I do not envy you your reflections in the winter of your years; but like that Frenchman, when called upon to vote whether he would doom the tyrant of his country to the death he so richly merited, I conclude this epistle in his own words: "*I commiserate the poor, and the needy, and the oppressed, but I have no pity for the oppressor of my country.*"

J. W. F.

MEN OF ANGLES.

There is a type of character in every community which some unknown writer very appropriately styles the angular. It is illustrated in men whose dispositions are well supplied with corners, so to speak, which are constantly obtruded on the comfort of their neighbors.—Not that bodily angularity necessarily implies a disobliging nature. Many, whose bodily movements are awkward, are of an accommodating and of a "giving way" disposition.—But mental angularity almost invariably has an angularizing effect on the carriage of the body. Every reader has doubtless suffered, at one time or another, at the hands—or, properly speaking, at the elbows—of a man of angles. Look out for him when he comes. He takes a manifest pleasure in crowding you into the gutter, although he has plenty of room on the sidewalk. He contrives to carry his umbrella or cane so pointed that it may gouge out the eye of some passer by. He seems to like the fun of walking upon the dress of every lady he overtakes. He goes out of the way to kick a dog. In an omnibus he sits sideways, in order to take up twice as much room as he has paid for, and when he wishes to be set down, he announces the fact by pulling the strap with a fierceness which indicates a desire to draw the unlucky Jehu through the aperture. At the table he obviously takes it ill when asked to pass anything, and signifies his displeasure by upsetting the dish which he passes. He is in his element in a crowd, where he amuses himself by exploring with his elbows the ribs of those around him, and by grinding their corns until they begin to think they've got a miller among them. As for the amenities of life, he has none of them. Long practice has made him familiar with the vocabulary of grievous words. He rejoices in asserting his independence on all occasions, without reflecting that it is the peculiar kind of independence which is shared with him by "the patient animal that browses on the thistle." He belongs to the class of men of whom it has been said that their opposition may be reckoned on to any measure which has not originated with themselves. However, not to paint these worthies blacker than they really are, perhaps the office which they perform in the world is salutary, corresponding to that performed by brakes when a train of cars get on too much headway. It may be that men of angles are designed as checks to the too rapid progress of society.—A hard-hearted, obstinate, unreasonable man, when viewed in the light of a brake, is by no means a contemptible appendage to the car of civilization.

GRAPE CULTURE.—We would suggest that in addition to the fertilizers recommended in the following, leaf mould, the cleanings of old hedges which consist largely of twigs, and swamp muck, with ashes intermixed, are a valuable addition to the soil of the vineyard:

Strong and stimulating manure is most dangerous to the vinous property of the grape.—The general rule in vine-producing countries is to manure only with its own cuttings, or the refuse of the grape when pressed, which contains tartar, essential to the vinous property of the grape. Excessive richness of the soil, though it gives a larger crop, and the best fruit for the table, detracts from the character of the wine. There have been several remarkable instances of this fact; amongst others, the celebrated vineyard of Johannisburg, which some fifty years since had been richly manured, it for several years afterward produced a grape which gave wine of an inferior quality. It took twenty years before the soil became sufficiently poor to restore the vinous quality of the grape. Soils which produce choice and rare wines are never manured with any description of fetid manure, generally applied for the purpose of fertilizing land; but the wool, horn, bones, and the cuttings and refuse of the vine irself, being only used.—The scientific botonist tells us that the vine only takes up from the earth carbonic acid, ammonia, etc.; practice and experience, both ancient and modern, affirm the contrary.—*Florist and Fruitist.*

MANNERS.—Emmerson, in his eccentric way, has an odd thing on "manners," in a recent number of the *Atlantic:*

I wish cities would teach their best lessons, of quiet manners. It is the foible especially of American youth—pretension. The mark of the man of the world is the absence of pretention. He does not make a speech; he takes a low business tone, avoids all brag, is nobody, dresses plainly, promises not all, performs much. He calls his employment by its lowest name, and so takes from evil tongues their sharpest weapon. His conversation clings to the weather and the news, yet he allows himself to be surprised into thought, and the unlocking of his learning and philosophy. How the imagination is piqued by anecdotes of some great men passing incognito, of a king in grey clothes! of Napoleon affecting a plain suit at his glittering levee!—of Burns, of Scott, of Beethoven, of Wellington or any other container of transcendant power, passing for nobody—of Epaminondas, "who never says anything, but will listen eternally!"—of Gothe, who preferred trifling subjects and common expressions in intercourse with strangers, worse rather than better clothes, and to appear a little more capricious than he was! There are advantages in the old hat and box-coat. I have heard that throughout this country a certain respect is paid to good broadcloth; but dress makes a little restraint; men will not commit themselves. But the box-coat is like wine—it unlocks the tongue, and men say what they think.

A HUMOROUS INCIDENT.—An old farmer who had two handsome daughters, would not permit them to keep the company of young men. After the old man had retired to rest, the girls would hang a sheet out of the window, and each beau, with the assistance of his lady, who tugged lustily above, would thus gain an entrance. Girls, what do you think of this plan? It so happened that one evening the girls hung out the sheet too early; the old gentleman spying the sheet could not conjecture the meaning of it. No doubt *you* would think this very silly. So he caught hold and endeavored to pull it down. Foolish exertion. The girls supposing it to be one of their *fellows*, began to hoist, and did not discover their mistake until the old man's hand was level with the window sill, when one of them exclaimed:—"Oh, Lord, 'tis dad!" and letting go the sheet, down came the old gentleman to the ground, dislocating one shoulder. Withdrawing all opposition to their keeping company, he was soon a happy father-in-law.

THE WAR RAFT.—This machine now building at Charleston harbor, is said to have sides of iron and palmetto logs, and on the inside of these is to be placed a layer of cotton bales, thus making a solid wall of from five to six feet in thickness on the attacking side, while on the other side and ends it will not be any stronger than is necessary to resist the effect of the concussion of the firing of the guns. It will be partly filled with water, which, it is supposed, will destroy the effect of the bombs which fall into it; consequently, there is a large opening left in the deck. It will mount four guns, which are now lying by the side of it—three 32-pounders and one 44-pounder.—They will be mounted all on one side, it being the only one that is protected, the other side and ends having only a railing around them. In regard to its efficacy, opinions differ, but among the soldiers it has the opprobrious epithet of "Slaughter Pen," and each company are faarful that they shall be called upon to man it. From the materials of which it is built, it must be extremely combustible, and heated shot will be very apt to set it on fire. Again, it will have to be moored and kept in exact position, for if it swings round, or its moorings are cut, as they might be by chain shot, it would be completely at the mercy of the fort, which might easily sweep the exposed deck by grape or canister shot.

WHISKY DRINKERS, OH!—It was on one of the river steamers, at dinner, that an amiable, matronly lady remarked; in the midst of conversation with a very grave-looking gentleman, on the subject of temperance, "Oh! I despise, of all things in this world, a whisky drinker!" The gentleman dropped his knife and fork, in the ardor of his feelings extended his hands and took hers within his own, and with emotion that threatened tears over the loss of ruined sons, he replied with faltering words, "Madam, I respect your sentiments, and the heart that dictated them. I permit no person to go beyond me in despising the whisky drinker. I have been disgusted on this very boat, and I say it now before our worthy captain's face. What, I ask you, can be more disgusting than to see well-dressed, respectable and virtuous-looking young man, whose mothers are probably praying that the tender instruction by which their youth was illuminated, may bring forth precious fruit in their maturity—I say, to see young men step up to the bar of this boat, and without fear of observing eyes, boldly ask for whisky, when they know that there is in that very bar the best of old Cognac brandy!"

PETROLEUM PREPARATION FOR THE JUDGMENT DAY.—A number of wicked editors are much distressed about the theory lately advanced by philosophers that Tophet is near by, and that a forerunner to its coming is the breaking out of innumerable oil wells in various sections of the country. One of our frightened cotemporaries says that the latest and most feasible theory growing out of the sudden appearance of oil in such immense quantities in regions where it could not have existed but a compartively short time, is, "that the internal fire of the earth known to exist are making their way to the surface, where, in accordance with the prophecy, 'the elements are to melt with fervent heat.' The caloric from these subterraneau fires has just reached the coal strata, and the oil which forms the igneous portion of that carbonic compound is driven from it, and forced by superincumbent pressure to occupy fissures and the softer formations of the earth below, until relieved by apertures from the surface. Those living in the coal regions, and nearest Tophet, of course, find oil first. Watch and pray."

HENRY CLAY'S SARCOPHAGUS.—The beautiful sarcophagus intended for the remains of Henry Clay, which was designed by Mr. Frederick Graff, and executed in Philadelphia, arrived in Pittsburg over the Pennsylvania Railroad, a few weeks ago, and conveyed by Adams' Express to Lexington, Kentucky, and —all the way free of charge. The material used, which is pure white marble, is from the quarry in Montgomery county. On the raised lid, encircled in a laurel wreath is the name "Henry Clay" in black marble letters; on the end in front of the base, the following; "Presented by William Struthers, marble mason, Philadelphia." The inscriptions on the side of the base are from Clay's speeches. One, "I had rather be right than President. Truth is mighty and public justice certain." Again, "I can, with unshaken confidence appeal to the Divine Arbiter for the truth of the declaration, that I have been influenced by no impure purpose, no personal motive; have sought no personal aggrandizement, but in all my public acts I have had a sole and single eye, and a warm, devoted heart, directed and dedicated to what, in my best judgment, I believed to be the true interests of my country."

VANITY FAIRINGS.—It is stated in some quarters that Abe Lincoln will turn out the worst President the United States ever had. Too true. He will turn out James Buchanan! Ceremony takes place March 4th.

It has long been said that "Britannia rules the waves," but since the fort and arsenal capturing business has flourished so, down South, we must surely agree that South Carolina is First on the Seize.

Ride a Cock-Horse—
Sail down a 'liner' to South Carolina,
And let Uncle Sam with a blockade confine her:
Sam in her bay, and Sambo at her heels,
She'll soon have to knuckle, however she squeals.

The song of the new State of Things—Hail Columbiads!

The aim of the South—to keep all the Kernals, and throw us the Shells.

The real motto for Seceders—"Let U. S. alone."

The only thing to "sweep the sea" with—a brush with the enemy.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, March 15, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

Treason in Bedford.

The Bedford *Gazette*, in an article last week, on the "Inauguration of Lincoln," under certain contingencies, announces itself in favor of "*revolution, peaceable if it can be, forcible if it must.*" The editor comes to this conclusion after reading the Inaugural Address, the policy of which he contends would justify a resort to such extreme measures.

The following is the opinion of the Inaugural, expressed in the United States Senate, on the 6th inst., by STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, late Democratic candidate for President, who was supported for that office by the *Gazette*, and by the large majority of its party in this county, and throughout the whole North:

"He (Douglas) had read the Inaugural carefully with the view of understanding what the policy of the Administration is to be, as therein vindicated. *It is characterized by great ability, and with great directness on certain points.* A critical analysis is necessary to arrive at the true construction. He had partially made an analysis, and had come to the conclusion that it was a peace rather than a war message. He had examined it candidly and critically, and thought there was no foundation for a different opinion. On the contrary, there is a distinct pledge that the policy of the Administration shall be conducted exclusively with reference to a peaceful solution of our national difficulties.

"The Inaugural was much more conservative than he had anticipated. It was more pacific and conciliatory than he had predicted. He repeated, after a careful examination and analysis, he was clearly of the opinion that the Administration stands pledged to a peaceful solution, and will do no act that will lead to war, and make no change of policy unless necessary to preserve peace. *He thought the President has stated the cause of the troubles clearly, and indicated a remedy.* The President, in a manner peculiar to himself, proceeds to show what did not produce the troubles."

It will be seen from the above extracts, that Mr. Douglas pronounces the Inaugural, as "characterized by great ability, and with great directness on certain points.." It "was much more conservative than he had anticipated," and that "He thought the President has stated the cause of the troubles clearly, and indicated a remedy."

The *Gazette* is not satisfied with the President's recommendation of a National Convention for the purpose of enabling the people to settle their difficulties in their own way. Is the *Gazette* afraid to trust this matter to the people themselves? or, is it willing to precipitate the whole country into revolution and civil war?

POST MASTER.

It was decided on Monday evening last, in the Republican Meeting, that the Post Master question should be submitted to a vote of the Republicans of this Post Office district. The only questions to be asked, is, "Did you vote for Lincoln?" "Do you get your mail matter in Bedford? All of the Township, and parts of St. Clair, Napier, C. Valley, Coleram, Snake Springs, will have the right to vote if they be in town. The candidates are, Wilson P. Mower, A. S. Russell, W. W. Shuck, S. J. Way, S. Radebaugh, W. C. Kiser, John G. Minnich, and probably others.

Spring Election.

The Republicans of Bedford Borough, met in the County Hall, on Monday night last, and placed in nomination the following ticket:

Judge of the Election,
Martin Milburn.
Inspector,
R. D. Barclay.
Constable,
Milton Spidle.
Assessor,
James McMullin.
Assistant Assessors,
V. Vondersmith,
P. H. Shires.
School Directors,
S. L. Russell,
Francis Jordan.
Supervisors,
Edward M'Mullin,
G. W. Rupp.
Town Clerk,
Samuel M. Barclay.

BOROUGH TICKET.
Chief Burgess,
George D. Shuck.
Assistant Burgess,
Colin Loyer.
High Constable,
Jas. A. Henderson.
Councilmen,
W. W. Shuck,
John L. Lessig.
Auditor,
F. D. Saupp.

The Governor has signed the bill commuting the three mill tax on the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company. He has also signed the Erie and Erie bill.

It is generally believed in Washington that orders have been given for the evacuation of Fort Sumter. It is said that Major Anderson has provisions only for a few days, and Gen. Scott says that it would take 10,000 men to reinforce the Fort. This is a terrible state of affairs, and the administration of Mr. Buchanan will be held responsible. The N. Y. Tribune on this subject says:

FORT SUMTER.

If, as is predicted with some confidence by our Washington correspondents, Fort Sumter is to be evacuated, no doubt the humiliation will be great, and the order for such a movement will be given by the Government with a regret quite equal to that with which the people will receive the tidings. But let it be borne in mind that this humiliation comes, if it must come, not from any negligence or feebleness of the present administration, that it is not an evidence of a retreat from a well defined and strong position! that it is a concession neither to the Reble power of the South nor to the timid expostulations of the few in the North whose counsels are weakness; but that it is one of the last bitter drops in the cup left in our hands by the Government which has so long weighed us down, and which has now hardly passed out of our sight. The evil which Administrations, as well as men, do, lives after them, and we must expect to feel the curse. The duplicity, the mean scheming, the inconceivable baseness which have brought us to the present complication of our national affairs cannot lose their poison at once.

The people will be prepared, if this withdrawal of troops takes place, for a yell of exultation from every traitor in the land, for taunts and swelling self-congratulations from the men who have labored more earnestly than any others for the destruction of the Union by crying out for concessions and compromises; but let all remember that the strength has not yet departed from our flag, and that this movement may be only as the crouch which is to precede the decisive leap. No matter if the treason which has woven around us its toils compels a step which no one wishes to take; no matter if Rebelion seems to have advanced its banners, or if Treason turns more confidently toward us its brazen front. The policy of the Government remains unchanged, and its firm foot is just as immovable as ever on the Constitution and the laws.

In case the predicted event happens, the people will place on the proper heads the responsibility of the act. They will follow the late President to his retirement with a sharper indignation than they have before felt: they will, moreover, ask, with an earnestness which calls for a reply, why the repeated assurances went forth from the beleagured fort that the commanding officer needed no aid, no supplies, they will demand from all who have borne a part in the transactions of the past two months with relation to this important place a strict account of their stewardship. They will none the less renew their confidence in the power they have set over them at the National Capital, and will by that confidence strengthen the hands of the Administration for vigorous action in the future and forward.

The following article, commenting upon the Inaugural Address of President Lincoln, is from the Baltimore *American*, a Southern Bell paper, which opposed Mr. Lincoln and the Republican party bitterly. It nevertheless has the candor to do justice to the President:

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The anxiety with which the Inaugural Address of Mr. Lincoln has been looked for and waited for betokens the public estimation of the importance of the questions which the new President was expected to discuss. Every separate sentence has been or will be carefully read wherever there is a man in the country able to read and able to apprehend the nature of the crisis that is upon this people.—The whole of the Address is taken up with the discussion of the all-engrossing topics of the times, and we proceed to give our impressions of the entire document without attempting, at present, to examine in detail the separate sections or to inquire into the possible constructions that may be placed upon any individual announcement of doctrine or policy.

The tone of the speech is pacific, that is to say, Mr. Lincoln avows his determination to preserve peace, so far as it may be done, in the performance of his duty as he intends it. He denies that he has the power to recognize the right or the fact of secession, and therefore denies that the liberty to refrain from the performance of what would be plain obligations if no such right or fact had been assumed to exist. While, therefore, he announces his intention to collect the revenue and to possess and defend the forts, he distinctly declares that he will do these things in such a manner as to avoid the necessity for strife, if it is possible to do so. It is perfectly evident from the whole tenor of his Address, that he does not intend to be the aggressor, if peace may not be preserved.

In defence of this position he appeals to the fact that his oath of office leaves him no latitude. He sweats to uphold a Government that comes into his hands unbroken, so far as the admission of that Government itself is concerned. He professes to find in the laws that are to govern him in his official conduct no loop-hole through which he can escape from the pressure of enactments that have been left for his guidance. And, if we understand his argument upon this part of the discussion, he simply asserts his inability to do anything else than enforce the laws which "resolves and ordinances" can neither nullify nor render inoperative. He consequently excludes all questions of policy and all avowal of his personal preferences in this matter, and contents himself with a statement of what he believes to be his duty in the premises, and an announcement of his purpose to perform it.

No one will deny that he has met the issues presented with a firmness and frankness that are in themselves commendable. He does not expect to be misunderstood, and he foreshadows his policy with a directness that provides for no future evasions or change of programme. It is hardly probable that the citizens of the Southern confederacy have waited for this Inaugural with the expectation that it was to contain a relinquishment of United States authority in the seceded States, or a promise to recognize the Government there set up, and if they have, it is not probable that the Address will leave them in doubt upon this subject.

Whatever may be the differences of opinion throughout the country upon the various subjects of which the Address treats, it will be very generally received as an honest and outspoken avowal of the policy of the new Administration. It is certain that it furnishes no pretext for disunion that has not existed since the November election. Mr. Lincoln refers to his own speeches, which he says he has never recanted, in which he distinctly declares his inability and his indisposition "to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists;" he also quotes from the Chicago platform, in which there is a resolution that contains the same general doctrine. He does not profess to address arguments, motives or appeals to the Disunionist *per se*, but with a simple eloquence that *ought* to be genuine, he appeals to the feeling of brotherhood that should exist wherever there is a heart to be touched by a recital of the history of our country. As the representative of his party, we do not see how Mr. Lincoln could have said less that was likely to be offensive to those holding different views from his own. And if we regard him as the representative of the nation, the only portion of his Address that can be construed offensively is that portion which most emphatically insists upon the essential unity of the nation whose destinies have been confided to his hands.

SHARP!—Some three months ago, we gave our note for $70, payable in par funds, at the Banking House of Reed, Rupp & Schell.—Wm. Schafer, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford County, who is a heavy depositor with them, and had funds at the time in *this* Banking House, gave us his check for $71 on Reed, Rupp & Schell, and on presentation, intending to lift our note, they wanted to *shave* this depositor's check on themselves! Are these banking rules, and if so, isn't it *sharp* practice?

Our readers will see by a dispatch that we publish, dated at Philadelphia, March 14, that our young friend, Dr. Wm. H. Watson, Jr., has graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and received a diploma as M. D. He passed an excellent examination. He intends locating in Bedford.

Hon David Wilmot has received the caucus nomination for U. S. Senator, in place of Hon. Simon Cameron, resigned.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE NIGGER IN THE GARDEN OF EDEN.—Since the Rev. Dr. Raphall proved the antiquity, justice; and righteousness of Slavery, certain of his brethren have grown jealous of the learned Rabbi, and have rushed into print with hot haste to reap the honors falling upon his sacred head. The last of these rivals turns up in the Legislature of Ohio, and with one sentence of pithy statement carries Slavery out of Egypt, through the deluge, across Shinar and the Land of Nod right into the Garden of Eden, thus getting about 2,000 years the start of Dr. Raphall, knocking history and ethnology into cocked hat, and coming on in a blaze of triumph that must insure the Buckeye solon a fame as enduring as brass. We quote:

"Mr. Jonas (such is his name) gave a picture of Hayti and the desolation of Freedom, and the happy condition of the country when Slavery prevailed. He spoke of Africa and the King of Dahomey, and insisted that American Slavery had greatly improved and hapified them and then he spoke of the degraded state of the free blacks. He complained of the agitation of the Slavery question, that it had retarded the work of emancipation. If we would have the slaves free, the Abolitionists must cease to agitate and talk of it. He then insisted that we must compromise with the South, and allow them all territory south of 36 deg. 30 min., and the right to travel with their slaves through the Free States. He then referred to the Garden of Eden, and contended that the 'serpent' was a negro; not of the same race as Adam, and of an earlier time—that the negro tempted Eve. He said that there were several races of men at that period—some giants, 14 feet high; some dwellers in the land of Nod, where Cain and Abel found wives and the negroes. He quoted the Hebrew Bible account of creation, and referred to various Eastern traditions, the theology of Zoroaster, and the fire-worshipers. From this he passed into a general view of Hebrew theology, and Egyptian antiquity. He concluded that Slavery was a curse placed by God upon the negro for deceiving Eve."

We are sorry for Drs. Raphall, Van Dyke, Seabury & Co., but they must brush up their Chaldee if they would prevent infringements upon their Union saving patents.

The Formal Evacuation of Sumter,

The Orders to be Issued To-Morrow.

OLD IRONSIDES.

VISIT OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 12.

It is understood at the office of the Adjutant General, that the orders for the evacuation of Fort Sumter by the small force of the gallant Major Anderson, will be issued to-morrow.

I understand that the nomination of Senator Crittenden has been formally voted down by the Cabinet. This is much regretted.

Commodore Stewart—"Old Ironside"—has not resigned, as stated in some despatches, but objects to being longer placed on the naval register as "senior flag officer." He asks to be restored to the head of the list of Captains.

SHIPPING GAS TO LONDON.—'Tis strange, but no less true than strange, that there is now actually on the way to London, a shipment of Gas from Altoona in this county! It is compressed greatly below its ordinary density by means of an apparatus there for the purpose, then forced into wrought iron cylindrical vessels and there secured beyond the power of escape. Think of lighting the street cars of London with Gas made in Altoona!! What next?—*Hollidaysbug Register.*

The new tariff will, it is estimated, yield an increased revenue of $10,920,840, on the principal imports.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Adoption of the Franklin substitute by a close Vote.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

The Peace Conference to-day revived and passed, by a vote of nine States against eight States, the Franklin substitute to Mr. Guthrie's proposition.

The proposition before the Conference was voted on by sections. The first, with reference to dividing the territory, was barely adopted. Indiana did not vote at all; Kansas and New York were divided, and Virginia and Missouri voted in the negative. The result was 8 against 7, and but for the temporary absence of one of the New York Commissioners there would have been a tie vote. The following is the proposition as adopted:

SEC. 1. In all the present territory of the United States north of the parallel of thirty-six degress thirty minutes of north latitude, involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited. In all the present territory south of that line, the status of persons held to service or labor, as it now exists, shall not be changed. Nor shall any law be passed by Congress or the territories of a nature to hinder or prevent the taking of such persons from any of the States of this Union to said territory, nor to impair the rights arising from said relation. And the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the federal courts, according to the course of common law. When any territory north or south of said line, with such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population equal to that required for a member of Congress, it shall, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude, as the Constitution of such State may provide.

Sec. 2. No territory shall be acquired by the United States, except by discovery and for naval and commercial stations, depots, and transit routes, without the concurrence of a majority of all the Senators from the States which allow involuntary servitude, and a majority of all the Senators from States which prohibit that relation, nor shall territory be acquired by treaty, unless the votes of a majority of the Senators from each class of States herein before mentioned be cast as a part of the two-third majority necessary to the ratification of such treaty.

Sec. 3. Neither the Constitution, nor any amendment thereto, shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate, abolish or control, within any State and Territory of the United States, the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof touching persons bound to labor or involuntary service in the District of Columbia, without the consent of Maryland, and without the consent of the owners or making to owners, who do not consent, just compensation; nor the power to interfere with or prohibit representatives and others from bringing with them to the city of Washington, retaining and taking away, persons so bound to labor or service; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and territories where the same is established or recognized; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or territory of the United States to any State or territory thereof where it is established or recognized by law or usage; and the right during transportation by sea or river, of touching at ports, shores and landings, and of landing in case of distress, but not for sale or traffic, shall exist; nor shall Congress have power to authorize any higher rate of taxation on persons held to labor or service than on land. The bringing into the District of Columbia of persons held to labor or service for sale, or placing them in depots to be afterwards transferred to other places for sale as merchandise, is prohibited, and the right of transit through any State or territory against its dissent is prohibited.

Sec 4. The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

Sec. 5. The foreign slave trade is hereby forever prohibited, and it shall be the duty of Congress to pass laws to prevent the importation of slaves, coolies, or persons held to service or labor, into the United States and territories from places beyond the limits thereof.

Sec. 6. The first third and fifth sections together with this section six of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

Sec. 7. Congress shall provide by law that the United States shall pay to the owner the full value of his fugitives from labor, in all cases where the Marshal or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest such fugitive, was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation from mobs or riotous assemblages, or when, after arrest, such fugitive was rescued by like violence or intimidation, and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of such fugitive.—Congress shall provide by law for securing to the citizens of each State the privilges and immunities of the several States.

Some of the Commissioners say that if their conference has been productive of no other good result, it has produced a most friendly feeling among them.

AN AWKWARD PREDICAMENT.—Attracted by his red wagon, a herd of buffaloes attacked Col. Claiborne while traveling in the wilds of Arkansas lately. The phalanx blocked his road, and as he turned to flee they rushed wildly on after him as he urged onward the terror stricken horse. The Colonel threw out successively his overcoat and a cushion, which the animals paused to trample upon, but they soon gained upon him, and their horns were already clashing against the back of the buggy when he plunged his horse's breast deep into the hollow of a large oak, and there he was safe the back of the buggy being the only point of attack. Discharges from a six-shooter, two bottles of brandy, a cold turkey, and finally a bottle of Scotch snuff at last sent them off sneezing and bellowing.

For the Inquirer.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,

PHILADELPHIA, March 14, 1861.

The influence exercised throughout our country by the university of Pennsylvania has been acknowledged. Its varied departments have been conducted very successfully as schools of instruction for a period of over a century, and are renowned for their talent. In the catalogue published for this year, we note that there were in the departments of Arts, Medicine, Law, &c., a total of eight hundred and twenty-six scholars, a number that will compare favorably with any other educational establishment in the country.

The prosperity of the medical Department is especially gratifying, and shows a larger class of pupils than any other medical school in the United States, the whole number being four hundred and sixty-five students.

The Annual Commencement was held at Musical Fund Hall, to day, at noon. Amongst the names of the graduating class, upon whom the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred, is that of WM. H. WATSON, son of Dr. WM. H. WATSON, of your place. It is the intention of young Dr. W., to return to his home in a few days, and locate in his native town. May he meet with that encouragement in his profession to which his talents so eminently entitle him. D. J. C.

For the Inquirer.

"Local."

MR. EDITOR:—

"A Puppits cranium will never explode,
Without a crevice or a crack."

An appellation, applicable to the venerable, wise, witty and saterical "Tyro" of Pattonsville, whose fancy flights of imagination wandered among the regions of the starry heavens, and to the

"Bright and brilliant comets
That course their way around the sun."

to the idle fancies of rural nonsense such as "pop guns, palmetto flags, blue cockades" and a number of silly and ironical expressions of contempt and derision not inserted in my vocabulary. Tyro's mind must have been a little delirious, and bif head filled with the chaos of absurd images when he was penning his famous *critique* upon the secession movements of Middle Woodberry. He might as well engage his pen scrapes in drawing pictures of the Punic wars, the Bartholomew massacre, or try to paint the *dying groans* of Prometheus when "chained to the cold rocks of Mount Caucasus" as to try to give an adequate idea of the internal commotions of our Township.

Tyro's glowing description of their literary advancements and the developments of their numerous societies will have a blooming bearing towards other localities, and may God speed her in the right way that the needy may profit by her energies, so "let her rip."

Oh! ye coersionist, "soothe your throbbing passions into peace" and become more calm and sedate, and when the 4th of July comes we will be ready to drink bumpers with you, and sing the (not yet written) songs, and to gratify your insatiable appetites for the good we would not object taking a mess of oysters with you upon the expenses of "Tyro." And should the 4th of July prove too far distant for you to express your extreme friendly feelings towards us, and your excited digestive organs become too indigestible, I would suggest a prescription as a tonic, in the shape of a ewe milk cheese; made yankee fashion, and if that will not make your coercion mania convalescent, add a little whiskey "tatter," or molasses punch, which will effect an infallable cure. H. G.

WOODBERRY, Pa.

A MERITED REBUKE—HOLT AND THOMPSON.—Mr. Holt, late Secretary of War, publishes in the *National Intelligencer* a long and severe reply to the statement recently issued by ex-Secretary Thompson from his retreat in Mississippi. Mr. Holt is indignant at Thompson's declaration that the movement for the reinforcement of Fort Sumter was "a concealed trick." On the contrary, he asserts that the project of reinforcing Major Anderson was repeatedly and frankly discussed in the cabinet, and adds:

"When a conclusion was finally reached, the resolution of the President was announced in terms as emphatic as he probably ever addressed to one of his Secretaries. 'It is now all over, and reinforcement must be sent,' was his language; and these words were spoken in open council, the honorable Secretary of the Interior himself being present. It was in strict accordance with the command thus given that the Star of the West was chartered and the reinforcements sent forward. In all these circumstances the public will look in vain for any traces of 'trick' on the part of Gen. Scott or of the Secretary of War. It is true that, in the hope of avoiding a waste of human life, an endeavor was made to 'conceal' the expedition from the hostile troops in charge of the forts and batteries in Charleston harbor; but this endeavor the vigilance and zeal of the Secretary defeated."

The following extract from Mr. Holt's letter explains a point which has given rise to dispute:

"The 'countermand' spoken of was not more cordially sanctioned by the President than it was by General Scott and myself. It was given, not because of any dissent from the order on the part of the President, but because of a letter received that day from Major Anderson, stating, in effect, that he regarded himself as secure in his position, and yet more because of intelligence which late on Saturday evening reached the Department that a heavy battery had been erected among the sand hills at the entrance to Charleston harbor, which would probably destroy any unarmed vessel (and such was the Star of the West) which might attempt to make its way up to Fort Sumter. This important information satisfied the government that there was no present necessity for sending reinforcements, and that when sent they should go, not in a vessel of commerce, but of war. Hence the countermand was despatched by telegraph to New York, but the vessel had sailed a short time before it reached the officer to whom it was addressed."

Mr. Holt adds that "this plain statement is submitted in the belief that, before an intelligent and candid public, it will afford a complete vindication of my conduct, as well as of the conduct of that illustrious patriot and soldier, Lieutenant-General Scott, whose stainless honor certainly needs no defence at my hands against the aspersions of the present or of any other assailant."

The following noble vindication of his own conduct concludes Mr. Holt's explanation:

"If this explanation shall secure to me the confidence of those true-hearted patriots who will love our Union better than all the spoils and power which revolution can promise, then I shall little regard the condemnation of men who, for the last two months, have incessantly denounced me throughout the South, simply and solely because I have refused to blacken my soul with perjury, by betraying the government of my country, while in its service.

Parson Brownlow repudiates the assumptions of Louisiana and Florida in their ordinances of secession:

But the rebels who have proclaimed themselves independent of the government, gravely declare that they "*resume the rights and powers heretofore delegated to the Government of the United States.*"—Indeed! Better have said, "*resumed the rights heretofore sold at the prices,*" &c. And what right have they now? Why the right of becoming French and Spanish Provinces, and of selling out to the first cash purchaser that comes along—the only political rights which they ever possessed at any period of their history.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

EVACUATION OF SUMTER!

Effect of Delaying Re-Enforcements—Cabinet Session on the Matter—Buchanan's Perfidy.

WASHINGTON, March 10.

If the reports about the evacuation of Fort Sumter are not true, they probably soon will be, for its relief has been delayed so long that reenforcements can hardly be sent in sufficient numbers in season to meet its necessities. The question is wholly a military one, and must be decided on military ground; but the moral effect on the public mind of orders to Major Anderson to retire can only be counteracted by the concurrent proclamation for an extra session of Congress. Legislation to arrest the action of the Southern Confederacy in regard to importations seems absolutely necessary. J. S. P.

WASHINGTON, March 10.

Much sensation was produced this morning by a report, which obtained currency and credit in important circles, that Major Anderson would be withdrawn from Fort Sumter. As no official action has been taken by the Administration, this rumor is not entitled to the weight with the public, though it has made some impression here. It is well known that Major Anderson cannot now be reenforced without imminent danger of a serious collision. Two steamers of light draft, with supplies of men and provisions, have been in readiness for some time to make the attempt whenever ordered, under the command of an officer who is willing to take the risk, and feels confident of success. But the military preparations in and outside of the Harbor of Charleston render any such experiment hazardous, unless sustained by a heavy naval force, which could be used now, as the main ship channel is entirely clear of obstructions.—The War Department has obtained a detailed statement of the stock of provisions in Fort Sumter, and it is abundant for a considerable time, except in bread, which is not sufficient for over thirty days. One of the first and most important questions, therefore, before the Administration will be, whether Maj. Anderson will be supplied or withdrawn. That decision cannot long be postponed, for, though he now receives meats and vegetables from the markets of Charleston, this permission may be cut off at any moment by an order from Gov. Pickens or Gen. Beauregard, to whom Jefferson Davis has confided the direction of military operations there.

The Cabinet had a special session of over three hours last night, in which the policy concerning Fort Sumter was fully discussed. An informal conference was also held this morning, at which several members were present. No decision has yet been reached, but the general opinion prevails to night that the troops will be withdrawn.

This condition of things was purposely contrived by Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Holt declares openly that the present Administration can in no way be made responsible for any course that may now be adopted. He says that the fort could have been reenforced thirty days ago without serious difficulty, and measures had been taken for that purpose, but Mr. Buchanan positively refused to have them executed. His whole policy was to bequeath a complication to his successor which compelled one of two alternatives, either withdrawal or re-enforcement, with the certainty of civil war."

TEA GARDENS IN JAPAN.—A correspondent of the *Tribune* thus writes from Japan: The beautiful tea-gardens were more attractive.—From a side door of the temple we crossed a narrow street to these. Embosomed amid shade, and screened by rows of living hedge, were numerous cottages, charmingly situated amid gardens and flowers where the neatest of mats invited to rest and repose. From the city's din and confusion without we were in a moment transported, as if by magic, to a scene of sylvan quiet. Every cottage has its attractions, it may be a grove of cypress and fir, with winding walks, or trimrows of shrubbery and blossoming hedges trimmed in a dozen fanciful shapes of urns, candelabras, tables, birds, beasts, and monsters; or parterres of flowers, seperated by gravel walks; or landscapes in minature, with little vistas of closely-cropped turf, spreading under miniature pines and dwarfed yews; or artificial rock-work, covered with creeping plants; arbors covered with the purple racemes of the wistaria; ponds of gold fish in rocky basins; or several of these attractions combined. We passed several of these pretty Swiss-like chalets, where well dressed people were taking meals, or quietly smoking in the open verandahs. We selected one for ourselves where the tall hedges as effectually screened us from observation without as though we had been picnicking on Fusi's summit. Tea, pipes, and tobacco were immediately brought us, while we awaited the preperation of a more substantial repast. This, when set before us consisted of hard-boiled eggs, prawns dipped in butter and fried in oil, boiled rice, relishes of pickled vegetables, hot cake and fruits, pears, insipid and indigestable, and persimmons large and fair as Havana oranges. Everything was clean and nicely served on little stands, a few inches high, and squatted a la Japan, on the mats, we did it justice. A tray of sweetmeats followed, among which were candies wrapped in mottoes, whose tender language was hidden under illegible characters. H. translated some of them for us, and they proved to be as sentimental as those we pass to sweethearts at home under the gas lights.

NAPOLEON PERSONALS.—Louis Napoleon is the pivotal centre of half the floating gossip of the foreign press. By late mails we have all sorts of items about him. It is stated that, before putting the finishing stroke to his great work, "The History of Julius Cæsar," which has been so long announced, he desires to have some local information from Asia Minor, and has selected a young architect of Valenciennes, M. Edmond Guillaume, a laureate of the school of fine arts, and a first Roman prizeman, to go out for him to that country to make inquiries. We are next told of his purchasing, for 25,000f., one of the last paintings executed by M. Ingres. It represents the scene of Louis XIV. receiving Moliere at his table in presence of all the gentlemen of the court. Again, some of the Paris journals state that, by order of the Emperor, the Chinese curiosities sent by the army in China to his Majesty, are to be exhibited during ten days in the pavilion Marsan, of the palace of the Tuilleries, and the public are to be admitted without cards. His Majesty has, besides, directed that a catalogue of the articles shall be drawn up. Among the articles sent are said to be seventy-five splendid pieces of fur for the Empress; also some beautiful corals and a pearl necklace of unparalleled beauty. Finally, the Paris correspondent of the *Independance* states that an interview has taken place within the last few days between the Emperor and the young Bonaparte, grandson of Prince Jerome by his first wife, Miss Fatterson, and whose father is the plaintiff in the action which has occupied so much public attention. This interview has led to the supposition that before the decision of the court is pronounced some friendly arrangement will be effected. Vive Napoleon!—*N. York World.*

John George Nicolai, the private secretary of President Lincoln, is a German, and was born in 1832, in the village of Essingen, in the Palatinate. In 1837 he came to this country with his parents, who settled in Cincinnati. In 1842, his mother having died, his father removed to Pike county, Illinois, where young Nicolai was apprenticed to the printing business. He subsequently published a paper at the county seat, Pittsville, called the *Pike County Advertiser*, from which he was called to a position in the State Treasurer's office, where he took an active part in ferreting out Governor Matteson's delinquencies

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

COMPLIMENT TO GEN. CAMERON.—HANDSOME SPEECH BY GENERAL MOOREHEAD.

At the time of the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, there was a large delegation of Pennsylvanians in Washington, embracing many of our most prominent, worthy and influential men.—Getting into a body, these gentlemen paid visits of respect to the President, Gen. Scott, Sec'y Holt and other worthy men, and among them Gen. Cameron. The General however, was absent attending to his duties in the Senate when the delegation called at his rooms. But Gen. Moorhead, whose rooms adjoin Gen. Cameron's, with a cleverness that did him great credit, appeared for him, and in Cameron's name thanked the delegation for their compliment. Alluding to the fact that they had called to congratulate Gen. Cameron on his appointment to a place in the cabinet, Mr. Moorhead said that that appointment, "though a high honor, was not a promotion of its recipient. He had gained his laurels as a faithful representative of Pennsylvania in the Senate; and the great protective measure which had just become a law, and for which Gen. Cameron had toiled unflinchingly for sixteen years, would be remembered to his honor when the highest honors he might earn in the wise administration of the office to which he had just been appointed should be forgotten."

THE OLD FLAG.—The San Antonio (Texas) *Express*, gives the following account of the departure of U. S. troops from San Antonio:

"A large concourse of citizens had collected to bid the troops good bye, and when two companies, under the command of Major Smith and Captain King, marched out, with colors flying and band playing the national airs, and the old bullet-riddled and war-stained banner of the eighth regiment floating in the breeze, there was a most profound sensation among the people—strong men wept. We have never seen so much feeling evinced on any occasion—The people cheered the troops all along the streets, and many followed them to the head of the San Pedro, where they encamped."

We shall see, before long, a march like that of Napoleon to Paris, on his return from Elba, not of Federal troops, but of some leader of the reaction against the treason of the Gulf States. This cheering of the people of San Antonio at the sight of the old flag, presages the triumph with which it will yet be carried through the whole region now dominated over by the armed minions of despotism.—*Wash. Republican.*

Among the best men in the U. S. Senate is ANDREW JOHNSON of Tennessee. He made another speech on Saturday 2d ult., which stamps him as the most decided Union man in that body and entirely too good to be classed with the Democrats. We are sorry we cannot publish his speech in full. In reply to Mr. Lane, he said, "he thought he might talk about treason. Our fathers talked about it. The Constitution defines treason as levying war against the Government, and aiding those who did so, and show him those who make war on the Government and fire on its vessels, and he would shew who were traitors. And if he was President of the United States, he would have them arrested, and if tried and convicted by the Eternal God he would have them hung' He referred to the action of Tennessee in regard to secession. It seemed as if the Senator from Oregon had not heard the news.—He declared that Tennessee would ever remain in the Union."

CIRCULAR OF DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE FOR 1861, P. P. 64—*W. S Haven.*—Everything new issued by this establishment is looked for with interest. Here is a business circular that will ornament a parlor table; the covers being decorated with two elegant engravings by W. Schuchman, viz: the noted Iron Buildings in which the College is located, and an animated view of Pittsburgh and Alleghany. The synopsis of the collegiate course will be read with interest by all who desire to obtain the best business education. All points of the Union have furnished numerous and emphatic testimonials of the superiority of this establishment. Thirty States are represented in the classes recorded in these pages, and this circular is in every way worthy of the reputation of the enterprising proprietors, and will no doubt give a new impetus to their splendid business. For this circular their large College card and samples of the business and ornamental penmanship of Mr. W. H. Duff, they require 25 cents, enclosed to their address.

President Buchanan reached his home on Wednesday of last week. He was escorted through the city by a procession of citizens and soldiery. The Mayor of that place delivered an address of welcome, to which Mr. Buchanan replied at some length, stating that he "thanked the people for this demonstration of personal kindness to an old man, who comes back to you, ere long to lay his bones at rest with your fathers." What a pity for his reputation that he was ever President!

The Joint resolution appropriating $30,000 for the relief of the destitute settlers in Kansas, has passed both branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature. This timely action for the succor of the unfortunate and famine-stricken inhabitants of that distant region, very many of whom are natives of this State, will receive general commendation.—The tax will not be felt by our prosperous and wealthy Commonwealth, while it will be vital service to the hardy pioneers of freedom. The Senators subscribed $20 each, or $660 from their own pockets. Gov. Curtin has received a most pressing appeal for help from the Governor of Kansas.

Sleepless, Crying, Teething Children.

All know how unpleasant are these accompaniments of babyhood, and most intelligent persons know, also the sad consequences to health, and often life, from the use of anodynes, cordials, and similar baby doses used to quiet them. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC BABY'S PILLS, (a pleasant sugar pill,) which you may drop into the mouth at any time, give you every thing to be desired from medicine. They CALM EXCITEMENT, ALLAY THE IRRITATION OF TEETHING, RELIEVE COLIC AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS, AND PROCURE NATURAL AND QUIET REST, without the disadvantages of cordials or opiates. They have been used for years, and approved by all who use them or abhor dosing.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by H. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.
March 15, 1861.

TOXOLOGICAL — Somebody says that young ladies are like arrows—they cannot be got off without a beau. Some ladies have two strings to their bow, but the most judicious have two beaus to one string.

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. Sam'l Yingling, at the house of the bride's father, Mr. A. B. Cain, to Miss Emily Deffibaugh, both of Bedford.

With the above notice we received a supply of nice wedding cake, accompanied by the little yellow "almighty dollar," for which our friend Adam, and his beautiful bride, have our thanks. May they live long to enjoy the new relation which they have taken upon themselves, and when they "shuffle off this mortal coil," may it be in the "sere and yellow leaf" of their age, surrounded by a numerous and happy progeny—and may the "other side of Jordan" be to them the abode of everlasting bliss.

On Thursday, March 7th, 1861, by Thomas W. Horton, Esq., Mr. Samuel Medary of Huntingdon County, to Miss Mary Reily of Bedford County.

Daniel M. Ressinger of Blair County, to Miss Sarah Weaver of same County.

William Faulkner of Blair County, to Miss Maria Bolinger of Bedford County.

Our old friend the Squire, is decidedly a union man. May his shadow never grow less.

For our young and happy friends our prayer is, may no shadow obscure their path in life—may they be blest in all their relations in life—may they increase and multiply and replenish the land, and thus fulfil the injunction of holy writ. M.

On the 7th of March at the House of the Rev. L. D. Richman, by the same, Mr. Josiah P. Garretson, of St. Clair Township, to Miss Ellen F. Blackburn, of Napier Township, Bedford County.

In Schellsburg on the 28th ult., by John Smith, Esq., Mr. Nicholas Seese to Miss Catharine, daughter of Samuel Beckley all of St. Clair Tp.

On the 7th by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. David Beard to Miss Rebecca Koons, both of Bedford township.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS Zacheus Luman, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd, died, seized of the following Real Estate, viz: One tract of land being the mansion place situate in said Township of Cumberland Valley Bedford County, containing about Eighty acres more or less, adjoining lands of Jacob Wertz, John Frederick's heirs, and others, leaving a widow Sarah Luman and issue six children, viz: Ann intermarried with David Dicken, residing in Seneca County, Ohio, Sarah Luman, residing in Bedford County, John Luman, the petitioner, Moses Luman, residing in Seneca County Ohio, Benjamin Luman, residing in Seneca County, Ohio, and Eliza, intermarried with William Gillam, residing in Bedford County.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises on Saturday the 6th day of April next, when and where all interest may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, March 15, 1861.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, Rachel McCune, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, died, seized of the following Real Estate, viz:

One lot of Ground in the town of Woodberry, in the County of Bedford, with a dwelling house thereon erected, bounded by lots of George R. Holsinger and Jacob Brenneman, leaving issue seven children, to wit: John McCune, the petioner, Samuel McCune, Rebecca Allaways, Margaret Igo, Hannah Barley, Nancy Ann Moore, all residing in Blair County, Pennsylvania and Sanford Miller, whose residence is unknown.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises, on Saturday the 13th day of April next, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, March 15, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Vend Exponas, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 30th day of March 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land, containing 65 acres more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a plank dwelling house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Eleven Shipley, Thomas Conrad and others, situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution, as the property of Thomas Pennell.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, March 15, 1861.

Juniata Iron Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its present session, for the passage of "an Act to incorporate the Juniata Iron Company," with authority to hold real estate, and to carry on the business of the company, in Bedford County, and that the Corporators named in said act will be

SAMUEL H. TATE,
W. P. SCHELL,
THOS. A. SCOTT,
W. T. DAUGHERTY,
C. W. ASCHCOM.

March 15, 1861.

NOTICE

To Constables and Officers of Election.

BY the Act of Assembly, approved June 21, 1839. Phamph. Laws, p. 376.) it is provided:

SECTION 2. That the officers and other persons, holding and conducting such elections for Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, shall make true returns of such elections, which shall be handed by the Constable to the Prothonotary of the proper county, to be filed in his office. *And the said Prothonotary shall forthwith send a certified copy of such return to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

And by the Act of April 13, 1859, (Pamph. Laws, p. 592.)

SECTION 1. That every person hereafter elected to the office of Justice of the Peace or Alderman, shall, *within thirty days* after the election, if he intends to accept said office, *give notice thereof in writing*, to the Prothonotary of the Common Pleas of the proper county, *who shall immediately inform the Secretary of the Commonwealth of said acceptance; and no commission shall issue until the Secretary of the Commonwealth has received the notice aforesaid.*

S. H. TATE,
March 8, 1861. Proth'y.

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE undersigned hereby informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he will open a "*select school*," commencing Monday, April 8th, and continuing four months. A Normal class will also be formed. Having himself passed through a full course in the State Normal and employing none but efficient assistants, he feels warranted in insuring satisfaction. Pupils of all grades will be received. Teachers throughout the county may find it to their advantage to apply soon. Terms moderate. Apply to A. N. RAUB,

Principal of the "*Bedford Union School.*
March 8, 1861.

Last Notice.

THE books of the late firms of Reed & Minnich, and J. Reed & Co., are in the hands of the subscriber for collection. Debtors thereon, desirous of saving costs, must call and settle on or before the 1st day of April, as after that date he will make use of the law in collecting, without respect to to persons.

JOHN P. REED,
March 8, 1861. Attorney at Law.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, to report a distribution of the money which come to the hands of Samuel Carn, Esq., late dec'd, as trustee to sell the real estate of Simon Claar, dec'd, and afterwards, as guardian of the minor children of said Simon Claar, dec'd, and now to be accounted for by O. E. Shannon, Esq., Administrator c. t. a. of said dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday the 21st day of March, 1861, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all persons interested are invited to attend.

JOHN P. REED,
March 8, 1861. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, to report a distribution of the moneys in the hands of Solomon Williams, Administrator of the estate of Levi Clark, dec'd, to those entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, the 22d day of March, 1861, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,
March 8, 1861. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Bedford, to examine the exceptions filed to the account of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., Committee of George Owe, a lunatic, and to report the facts to the Court, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Saturday, the 23d day of March, A. D., 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,
March 8. 1861. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed Auditor to make distribution of balance in the hands of Job Mann, Administrator of Mrs. Sophia Morrison, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on the 4th day of April, next, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
March 8, 1861. Auditor.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Henry Earnest vs. Hannah Earnest. } Subpoena on Libel for Divorce. The undersigned appointed commissioner to take testimony, &c., in the above case, will attend to his duties, on the 8d day of April, next, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all desiring can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
March 8, 1861. Comm'r.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Michael Wheeling vs. Julianna Wheeling. } Subpoena on Libel for Divorce. The undersigned appointed Commissioner in the above case, to take testimony, &c., will attend to the duties of the appointment, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on the 5th day of April, next, all persons desiring can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
March 8, 1861. Comm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Eliza Colvin, late of the Borough of Schellsburg, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, living in said Borough, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE M. COLVIN,
Morch 8, 1861. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate Sidney R. Whitfield, late of East Providence Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Township, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. SAMS,
March 8, 1861. Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the subscriber residing in Greenfield Township, Blair County, by the Register of Bedford County, on the will of John Snowberger, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford County, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

ELIAS DELL,
March 8, 1861. Executor.

WANTED.

A partner with $1,000, to engage in the Patent Medicine business. One that will realize a handsome profit in a short time. For futher particulars inquire at this office.
March 8, 1861.

Attention Bedford Riflemen.

YOU will meet for parade in Bedford, on Saturday the 16th day of March, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., in full winter uniform, (with Plume.)

By order of the Captain.
March 8, 1861. GEO. STIFFLER, O. S.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber Administrator of the estate of Melchior Fisher, dec'd, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, in Harrison Township, on Saturday the 23d day of March, next, the following real estate, viz: a tract of land situated in said Township, late the property of said dec'd, adjoining lands of Richard Knuff's heirs and Peter Wertz, on the east, the subscriber on the west, Fred'k Turner and Knuff's heirs on the north, and John M. Smith and Peter Wertz on the South, containing 97 acres and 148 perches nett measure, about seventy acres of the land are cleared and under cultivation, six acres of which are meadow, the residue is well timbered. The improvements are a log dwelling house, log stable and other out buildings; there is also a number of fruit trees on the place, and water which never fails, convenient to the house. The land is on Dry Ridge, and runs within a few rods of the Turnpike.

The terms are—one third of the purchase money to remain in the land for the use of the widow, one third in the hand at the confirmation of the sale and the other third in two equal annual payments without interest.

DAVID MILLER,
March 1, 1861. Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, on the will of John Bowser, late of Colerain Township, Bedford County, have been granted by the Register of said County, to the subscriber—all persons indebted to the estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL HOLDERBAUM,
Residing in Bedford Township.
March 1, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Vend Exponas to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 23th day of March 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 256 acres, more or less, about 75 acres cleared and under fence with a large two story log dwelling house and double log barn thereon erected, adjoinining lands of Jno. Robison, John Cavender, and others, situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of William May.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, March 1, 1861.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Florence Kramer, use of John Cessna, Esq. Bryan Gardner & Co. and Alex. Reynolds. vs. Henry S. King. } In Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 208 April T. 1860, Plu. Levari Facias, No. 18 February T. 1861.

The undersigned appointed Auditor, to make distribution of money arising from sale of Real Estate of above Deft. find facts &c., will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Friday, 29th March 1861, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
March 1, 1861. Auditor.

Estate of Jacob Nicodemus, Dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed Auditor, by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to distribute the balance in the hands of Jacob A. Nicodemus, Executor of the last will, &c., of Jacob Nicodemus, late of Middle Woodberry Township, in said County, dec'd, and to report the facts to said Court, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 13th day of March, A. D. 1861, at one o'clock, P. M., of said day.

S. L. RUSSELL,
March 1, 1861.—b Auditor.

$5,00 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid to any person, finding a silver lever watch, hunting case, with an eagle on the face side, and carved on the back. Said watch was lost on the 20th of last month, between the old toll gate and the Willow Hotel, in Snake Spring Township.

March 1, 1861.—c* JAMES SPARKS.

SCHOOL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he will commence a school term of four months, on Monday, April 8th. By request he will form a Normal Class, and offers superior inducements to those who are qualifying themselves for the business of teaching.

Terms moderate, and will be given on application to him.

CHAS. W. GREENE.
March 1, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

A. C. James. vs. Wm. O'Neal. } In common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 17, Feb. T. 1861. The undersigned, appointed to make distribution of money arising from sale of Real Estate, of above Deft. find facts &c., will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Thursday, 28th of March 1861, at the office of Cessna & Shannon, in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all interested can attend.

J. PALMER.
March 1, 1861. Auditor.

Attention Continentals.

ALL members of the volunteer corps of Bedford, entitled the "Continentals," and those who wish to join, are hereby called upon to meet at the Court House, on Saturday, March 16th, at 2 o'clock P. M. for drill. By order of the Captain.

B. MIDDLETON, Drill Sergent.
March 1, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on

Saturday 23d of March, next,

the following described real estate.

Purpart "A," containing 55 acres and 26 perches nett, being the one third part thereof, adjoining lands of Jacob Snider, Frederick Stoler and others.

Part "B," containing 47 acres and 128 perches nett measure, adjoining lands of Samuel Burger, Jacob Working and others.

Purpart "C," containing 212 acres nett measure, adjoing lands of D. Snowberger, Martin Miller and others, and

Purpart "D," containing 128 acres and 41 perches nett measure, adjoining lands of Frederick Stoler, A. Evdrsole and others: all situated in Middle Woodberry Township, Bedford County.

Being the real estate of Dr. Wm. W. Reed, dec'd, lately appraised under proceedings in Partition.

TERMS: One third at confirmation of sale and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

AARON REED,
Feb. 22, 1861. Executor.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Isaac Grove, late of Monroe Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement

JESSE GROVE, West Providence,
JOHN L. GROVE, Monroe,
Feb. 22, 1861.—f Administrators.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale at Public Vendue, on the premises, on

Friday, the 5th day of March next,

the following described Valuable Real Estate, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, adjoining land of Bernard Claybaugh, Wm. Carnell, John Fletcher and Leonard Nycum, CONTAINING 254 ACRES, about 130 acres cleared, about 130 acres cleared, about 6 acres of which are good meadow, balance in high state of cultivation.—The improvements are a two story Plank House, a double Log Barn, Wagon Shed, and other outbuildings. The purchaser can have possession on the 1st of April, 1861. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known by

JOHN NYCUM,
Adm'r. of Wm. Nycum, dec'd.
Feb. 22, 1861.

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures

OF the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company, for the year ending 24 January, 1861

To Balance at settlement, 24 Jan. '60.	$97 20
To am't., of tolls collected during the year,	1573,16
	$1,670,36
By am't. of Expenses during the year,	$1,622,39
Balance in the Treasury.	47,97

No dividend made.

PETER SCHELL,
Feb. 22, 1861. Treas'r.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of Francis McGirr, late of Juniata Township, Bedford county, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford County, all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present the same properly authenticated, for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

OWEN McGIRR,
Feb. 22, 1861. Adm'r Bedford Township.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Geo. Ritchey, late of Union Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

LEVI RITCHEY,
Feb. 22, 1861—f.*

Wheat Flour.

CHOICE fresh ground family and Superfine flour constantly on hand and for sale by the barrel or pound, by OSTER & CARN.
Feb. 22, 1861

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and the many other depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.
Sept. 28, 1860.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Mrs. Rebecca Shimer, late of Union Township, dec'd, having been this day granted to the subscriber, residing in said township notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH IMLER,
Feb. 8, 1861.* Administrator.

GREAT BARGAINS!

WISHING to reduce our stock low as possible by spring, we will offer every description of

WINTER GOODS

at cost—for cash—Ready made Clothing at half Price—call and see for yourselves!

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Jan. 18, 1861.

Mackerel and Herring.

CHOICE late caught fat fish, just received, at cheap side. OSTER & CARN.
Feb. 22, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Alfred S. Over, late of South Woodberry township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber living in Middle Woodberry tp., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CYRUS S. OVER,
Feb. 15, 1861.—f* Adm'r.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts before the first of April next, or they will be left in the hands of a Justice for collection.

SARAH E. POTTS.
Feb. 15, 1861.

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's store.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL AND SEMINARY,

MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.

THIS institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, April 8th, 1861. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Hollidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental Branches.

3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room rent, and fuel, $118,00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address

E. J. OSBORNE, or J. W. DICKERSON,
Care of J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.
Nov. 2, 1860.

Allegheny Male AND FEMALE SEMINARY, Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM. Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The spring term will commence, April 8, 1861. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.

W. W. BRIM,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.
Dec. 21, 1860.

Duff's College

FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURG, PA,

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by the Legislature.

NEARLY 6000 STUDENTS, from nearly every State in the Union, have been educated for business, it being the only College of the kind in the United States conducted by an experienced merchant.

Our Junior Principal, Wm. H. Duff, has just been awarded, by our State and other Fairs, *Eight First Premiums* for Business and Ornamental Penmanship, over competitors called the best penmen in the country. Samples of his Business and Ornamental Writing, a circular of 50 pages, and an elegant engraving, mailed, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps.

For sale by book-sellers, Harper's Enlarged Edition of DUFF'S BOOK KEEPING, 222 pages, $1,50, awarded *Four Silver Medals*, and sanctioned by the Chamber of Commerce and American Institute of New York, as the best published.

DUFF & DUNCAN'S new and elegantly engraved School Copy Books, six numbers, 24 pages, fine cap paper, 90 cents per dozen: Semi Edition, $1 per dozen. J. S. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia W. G. JOHNSTON & Co., Pittsburgh.

DUNCAN'S GEMS of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, crown quarto, $5, post-paid from the College.

Address: P. DUFF & SONS,
Principals.

☞Buy your scholarship in town. Colleges that send them abroad cannot sell them at home, where they are known.

Nov. 9, 1860 –zz

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have purchased (Feb. 4, 1861) the following property at Sheriff's Sale, to wit: One Hack, one gray Horse, (blind) one other gray Horse, one riding Saddle, one Bridle, one two horse Sled, one set of double Harness, one Sleigh, fifteen tons Plaster at Poor House Mill, and ten tuns Plaster at Hopewell, all of which said property I intend to leave with John Nelson, during my pleasure, and hereby caution all persons against interfering with the same.

WM. S. FLUKE.
Feb. 8, 1861.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

MACARONI Cheese, Crackers, crystalized fruit and gum candies, for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's
Dec. 21, 1860.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. H. GAITHER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Bedford, Pa.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.

Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel ofl·use and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

D. S. RIDDLE,

Formerly of Bedford, Pa.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

13, CHAMBERS ST. NEW YORK.

All business promptly atended to.

Dec. 3, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,

Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professienally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

MRS. S. E. POTTS.

HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of

WINTER GOODS,

such as

DRESS GOODS

of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cleakes, new style, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment.

Nov. 2, 1860.

Notice of Incorporation.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its present session, for the passage of an act entitled, "An Act to Incorporate the Powelton Coal and Iron Company," empowering said company to hold lands &c., in Bedford and Huntingdon Counties, and that the names of corporators in said company will be Francis Jordan, Samuel J. Reeves, Thomas Biddle, Robert H. Powell, Charles D. Brodhead and William H. Harned.

Feb. 1, 1860.

GREAT BARGAINS!

TO make room for fall goods, during this month we will sell every description of Summer Goods at cost, for *cash*. Superior French and English Lawns, at half price, and many other goods, suitable for Summer use. Call and see.

July 13, 1860. A. B. CRAMER, & CO.

$5.00 REWARD.

THE above amount will be paid to any person finding hair cross, and anchor, gold tipped, by returning the same to H. C. REAMER.

Nov. 16, 1860.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS *for the million* at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

KEROSENE OIL, the best article at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

SHRINER'S

MASTER OF PAIN.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to do good. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain*. If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.

Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.

For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.

For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.

For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.

For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.

It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov. 3, 1860.

Mr. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.

SAMUEL YINGLING.

BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County, I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. I opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a caugh medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,

ADAM FERGUSON.

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.

WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used.

LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Scheil, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.-zz

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE late firm of J. REED & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the books of the firm, with those of the late firm of Reed & Minnich, have been left in the hands of their attorney J. P. Reed, and those of Jacob Reed, for *Settlement and Collection*, and all concerned desiring to save costs, must call immediately and make settlement, as there can be but little delay afforded.

JACOB REED

Will now continue the business on the cash and produce system. He will do business on the *"square"* so that he can sell goods at a *cheaper rate* than ever—he does not wish to charge *cash* and *prompt* customers, with the losses occasioned by non-paying customers—therefore "Cash or Produce" will govern his trade. He now invites his friends and customers to call and examine his splendid new goods—they will be shown with pleasure and disposed of at very light profits.—Just opening and on hand—DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, and all goods kept in a *general store*. *Ladies* can here find all they want for dress or comfort. *Gentlemen* need go no farther, come and examine for yourselves.

Nov. 9, 1860.

FOR SALE.

ONE lot of ground in the town of Clearville, Bedford County, Pa, fronting 60 feet on Main St., and extending back 173 feet to an alley, adjoining lot of B. A. Cooper on the West, and an alley on the East. The improvements are a good Frame Dwelling House and Log Stable.

ALSO,

Two Lots in the Town of Rushville, Jasper Co Iowa, being lots Nos. 13 and 14 in Rail Road addition to said town.

For terms apply to the Editor of this paper

Sept. 14, 1860.

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 1, 1859.-zz

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, all the following described valuable Real Estate, situate in Bedford Township, Bedford County, adjoining land of George Reighard's heirs and Geo. Biddle, containing 215 acres of good limestone land, 155 acres cleared and under fence, and in high state of cultivation the balance being valuable timber—25 acres good meadow. The buildings are a good

Log Dwelling House

good bank Barn, spring house, and other out buildings, also a good Saw Mill, and apple orchard of 200 trees, 150 of which are of the best grafted fruit, and a never failing spring of good water near the door. Also, another tract of 158 acres of timber land, adjoining the above. Also, a tract of Mountain land, containing 273 acres, lying convenient to said farm.

TERMS made to suit perchasers, and one thousand dollars of the 1st payment can remain in the property if desired by the purchaser.

Possession will be given on the 1st day of April next, if sold before the 10th day of March next.—Persons desiring to purchase a valuable farm, at a great bargain, will do well to call upon the undersigned residing on the property.

JACOB BIDDLE.

Feb. 8, 1861.-d

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

Nov. 16, 1860.-zz

GRAND OPENING OF NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT CHEAP SIDE, BEDFORD, PENN'A.

THE undersigned have just opened a large and handsome line of new and fashionable DRESS GOODS, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, ready made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glass, China and Queensware, Fresh Groceries, Spices, &c. which for quality and price cannot be surpassed in Bedford.

Having been selected from the best houses in Philadelphia, and purchased at very low prices, we will engage to sell as low as the lowest for cash or produce only. Please call and examine our stock before purchasing. No trouble to show goods.

OSTER & CARN.

Oct. 5, 1860.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary having been granted to the subscribers on the Estate of James Hinton, late of Napier Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment, immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SHADRICK HINTON, Napier Tp.

J. C. EALY, Schellsbur.

Jan. 25, 1861-f

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, living in Middle Woodberry Township, on the Estate of Joseph Keagy, late of said Township, dec'd; all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

D. S. LONGENECKER, Executor.

Jan. 11, 1861.*

HATS AND CAPS.

Just received an extensive and varied assortment of Dress, Opera, Embassy and Prince of Wales Hats of beautiful model and fabric, fully up to the progress of the times comprising every variety of pattern, color and quality, from 50 cents up.

OSTER & CARN.

Oct. 26, 1860.-2m

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

JUST received a fresh supply of groceries such as Sugars at 9, 10, 11 and 12 cents, prime Rio Coffee at 17 and 18 cents, Molasses and Syrups of all kinds, fresh Teas of all varieties.

Oct. 26, 1860. OSTER & CARN.

EVERYBODY should use Trinders London Honey Soap. It is the best in use for rendering the skin fair, soft, and smooth. For sale by

OSTER & CARN.

May 18, 1860.

IF you want cheap ready made clothing, call at Oster & Carn's cheap side, vests from $1,00 up business and over coats from $3,50 up.

Oct 26, 1860. OSTER & CARN.

EXTRA good white wine vinegar, the best pickling vinegar in use, at

OSTER & CARN'S

July 27, 1860.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.

Nov 9, 1860.

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,

Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,

(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Jus received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use, Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partenrship under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

April 13, 1860.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have just received a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Our present stock is very complete, and we respectfully invite our friends and customers, to call and examine quality and prices.

Cash, or prompt six months buyers, may expect, and will be offered greater bargains than ever before—all kinds of country produce wanted.

A. B. CRAMER, & CO

Oct. 26, 1860.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having been granted letters of administration on the Estate of Dr M. D. Allison, late of Schellsburg Borough, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

N. B. I have appointed John S. Schell, Esq., of Schellsburg, to act for me in my absence, and all persons indebted, or having claims against the estate, can settle with him.

W. M. ALLISON, Administrator.

Feb. 1, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Klites, late of Southampton tp., dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID KLITES, Adm'r.

Jan. 11, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

FOR GOOD SHOES,

GO to OSTER & CARN, they have just received a second supply of D. R. KING & Co.'s city made, Ladies, Misses and Childrens' fine shoes, with and without Heels.

July 13, 1860.-2m.

M. GUGGENHIEM & CO.

Against the world for a pure essence of Coffee.

For sale by OSTER & CARN.

Eay 18, 1860.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this offic

April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and fo sale cheap, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.

June 22, 1860.

"WE aim for cheap side!" is the cry of all who are in want of a neat durable and cheap hat.

OSTER & CARN

Oct. 26, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Nov. 9, 1860.



HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Falling, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book	$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain	4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book	2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book	1
Single numbered boxes, with directions	25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions	50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians	$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.

FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address DR. F. HUMPHREYS & Co. No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.

May 4, 1860.

GOOD NEWS.

THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell cheap, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. ALSO, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.

A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps, to suit all.

ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Hardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Cotton, Carpets, &c.

GROCERIES!

This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, Segars; Corn Starch, Dye Stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c., Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year.—Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

April 13, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.

April 6, 1860.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row.

June 29, 1860.

JUST received a large lot of pure white lead and Lindseed Oil, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

April 13, 1860.

STILL CHEAPER, only 18¾ per doz. for good Macekral, at OSTER & CARN'S.

May 4, 1860.

A lot of pure Maple Sugar, for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 20, 1860.

BLASTING Powder, and safety fuse, for sale by A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 20, 1860.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's

Dec. 21, 1860.

THE

ONLY PREPARATION

THAT HAS

STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS

AND GROWS MORE AND MORE POPULAR EVERY DAY!

And testimonials, new, and almost without number, might be given from ladies and gentlemen in all grades of society, whose united testimony none could resist, that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will restore the bald and gray, and preserve the hair of the youth to old age, in all its youthful beauty.

Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 21, 1858.

PROF. WOOD: Thee wilt please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head.—A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependance, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the first of August last.—I have faithfully followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short, it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee wouldst not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless."

Thy friend,
SUSANNAH KIRBY.

Ligonier Noble Co., Indiana, Feb. 5, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy.

As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful an article, I have recommended its use to many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to inform you, are using it with like effect.

Very respectfully, yours,
A. M. LATTA,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Depot, 444 Broadway, and sold by all dealers throughout the world.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz; large, medium and small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in porportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for three dollars per bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Dec. 7, 1860.-3m

MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Medicines.

A mild yet effectual medicine, composed of the best material known to medical science, for the cleansing of the alimentary canal and relieving the springs and avenues of life of all morbid obstructions and impurities, must be a public blessing and a domestic and individual protection and safeguard, in proportion as it becomes known. Such a medicine the families of the United States have long had in MOFFAT'S CELEBRATED LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, and the good they have done is inestimable. They have won their high fame and firmly established character by their virtues alone, without the aid of the usual arts of notority or impudent experiment on the faith of the credulous.

In all general derangments of the digestive and alimentary functions, as well as in a vast variety of acute and chronic diseases, their effects are prompt and complete as to excite astonishment.

In *rheumatism, settled pain in the organs and limbs, costiveness, piles, liver compiaints, jaundice, nervous and bilious attacks, headaches, fever and ague, eruptive diseases, bad aspect of the complexion, indigestion and flatulency, cholics, affections of the bladder and kidneys, dropsy, asthma and bronchitis, rheumatic colds and sore throats*, and indeed in almost every conceivable kind of ill health they are invaluable, and will afford certain, and most generally permanent relief. They require neither confinement nor change of diet—they neither prostrate the strength nor give pain—and a more delightful and effectual medicine cannot be procured either for individuals or families.

The proprietor has received for many years and is continually receiving the most fervent and grateful testimonials of their value. Prepared and sold by DR. WM. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, and also by the agents.

Feb. 17, 1860.

Iron City College

$35.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Feb. 8, 1861.

Notice of Incorporation.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that at the present session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, an application will be made, for the passage of an act to be entitled, "An Act to incorporate the Glamorgan Iron Company," giving such company the privilege of holding lands in Huntingdon and Bedford Counties, and of carrying on the business of manufacturing iron therein, in which bill the undersighed will be the corporators named.

CHARLES WOOD,
SAMUEL ISETT,
R. B. WIGTON,
WM. P. ORBISON,
JOHN FULTON,
L. T. WATSON,
Corporators.

Feb. 8, 1861.

PRUNES, 12½ to 28 cts. per lb. for sale by A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 20, 1860.